

RALPH CAMERON FAILS  
AND DELEGATES ARE TO  
MAKE SELECTION LATER

When Standpat Leaders Force Through Redistricting of Arizona, What Strength Cameron Leaders Had Obtained, Shrank

BY LYLE ABBOTT

TUCSON, Ariz., May 6.—When standpat leaders forced through a movement to redistrict Arizona for delegates to the Chicago convention, thereby fending the hastily organized progressive delegation from Maricopa county, what strength Cameron leaders had obtained in a number of tentative trades, shrank in today's session of the state republican convention. Cameron lost the state republican nomination to the convention on a vote of 131 to 92.

Even the most optimistic supporters of Colonel Roosevelt conceded that the Arizona delegation, as constituted in caucuses following the motion to redistrict is hopeless. Of this, but one is known to be in any wise favorably disposed toward Colonel Roosevelt.

Although not a Roosevelt man, Cameron's strength lay chiefly among the progressives. Tied up by the unit rule in at least two counties, Cameron lost scattering votes, but not enough to have won for him.

Standpat leaders agreed after adjournment that had the combination of progressive votes been permitted, by means of the desperate trades attempted during the early part of the session, the result might have been different.

At 10:15 o'clock Secretary Thomas Maddock, of the State Central committee, called the delegates to order and said this was the largest and most enthusiastic body of republicans he had ever seen and paid tribute to the absent chief, Joseph Kibbey. Applause was forthcoming. He said the mistake of 1908, when one republican was placed in the presidency and another in the supreme court, was about to be corrected. He then recognized Joe Kleindienst, of Navajo, and the morning session was officially placed on the skirts. Kleindienst moved the selection of Judge Sloan for chairman. This was carried by a viva voce vote. Maricopa voting 498, in accordance with the agreement reached in the 8 caucuses. Thomas Campbell and J. Lorenzo Hubbell were named to escort Judge Sloan to the chair. Cheers were prolonged as Judge Sloan took his place. Sloan opened his keynote speech by putting Maricopa county in the clear as regards his selection. He said he hoped that as outside counties had supported him for the chairmanship, this would not be held to embarrass Maricopa in anything they might want to put before the convention. Judge Sloan predicted party success in the fall. "We are not a mere party of opposition," he said. A distinct thread of ambivalence toward the Roosevelt men was found in his succeeding remarks, in which he said the Republicans stood for a reasonable protective tariff.

Americanism, real preparedness and a definite stand on questions of foreign and Mexican policy. Americanism is a characteristic of the republican party, said the judge. He touched very lightly on state issues, merely saying he hoped there would be a subordination of personal desires to the good of the party.

**Secretary Elected**  
Tracy Curtis, of Nogales, was made secretary of the temporary organization, and the convention proceeded to the naming of three committees. Of course, the names had been handed the chairman during the forenoon by the various county leaders, so the matter was mere formality.

**Credentials Committee**  
Apache, J. L. Hubbell; Cochise, W. P. McNair; Coconino, Fred Ferguson; Gila, T. A. Pascoe; Graham, P. A. Webster; Greenlee, J. C. Gatti; Maricopa, Andrew Baughman; Mohave, Dan Worth; Navajo, R. C. Smith; Pima, J. H. Dunsmuir; Pinal, George Stalger; Santa Cruz, Charles Fowler; Yavapai, L. H. Byrle; Yuma, Dick Stanton.

**Permanent Organization and Order of Business**  
Apache, J. L. Hubbell; Cochise, L. H. Byrle; Coconino, G. N. Layton; Gila, F. G. Gill; Graham, Perry Lathrop; Greenlee, D. S. Branson; Maricopa, George MacBean; Mohave, Charles Granger; Navajo, R. L. Newman; Pima, T. S. McChesney; Pinal, George Lebb; Santa Cruz, S. R. Branson.

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## THE DELEGATES

Maricopa—Edward Kent, delegate; Frank R. Stewart, alternate; Cochise—C. A. Overlock, delegate; John Mason Ross, alternate; Pima, Yuma, Santa Cruz—John B. Wright, delegate; Bracey Curtis, alternate; Yavapai, Pinal—Leroy Anderson, delegate; G. O. Nolan, alternate; Mohave, Navajo, Coconino, Apache—F. S. Brown, delegate; Chase, Granger, alternate; Gila, Graham, Greenlee—Ph. Freudenthal, delegate; F. M. Pool, alternate.

REGULAR, OLD  
LINERS CHOSEN  
FOR DELEGATES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

TUCSON, Ariz., May 6.—Six delegates and six alternates to the republican convention in Chicago were selected at the meeting of the Arizona republican convention in Tucson today.

The delegation to the national meeting is composed entirely of regular, old line republicans. Every effort of Ralph H. Cameron cohorts to organize the convention was defeated, and when finally anti-Cameron delegates forced a test of strength they carried their measure by 42 votes. The delegates will attend the Chicago meeting unopposed.

No national committeeman was recommended this being left to the delegates following the selection of the republican candidate for president.

Resolutions were adopted condemning the national administration's foreign policy, calling for adequate preparation of naval and land forces, favoring the Susan B. Anthony amendment and attacking Governor Geo. W. P. Hunt of Arizona for his "reckless disregard of the laws of the state."

Resolutions adopted declare for "universal and obligatory military training and service," wholly under the jurisdiction of the federal government, protective tariff founded on scientific research, world peace league, the Susan B. Anthony amendment and condemn the war tax, "and deplore the rapidity of the party in power, who have sacrificed the welfare of the country for the purpose of giving deserving democrats position."

An effort to launch a boom in the convention for Dr. Perival Lowell, of Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, for United States senator was stopped by points of order, the endorsement of candidates having been deferred until the adjourned meeting at Prescott on July 6. A renewed effort to have the convention endorse Roosevelt did not materialize. From the selection of the presiding officer, the convention was wholly in the hands of the old line republicans.

The convention elected the following delegates to the Chicago convention: Ph. Freudenthal, Solomonville; John B. Wright, Tucson; Edward Kent, Phoenix; Charles A. Overlock, Douglas; Leroy Anderson, Prescott; Fred S. Brown, Flagstaff.

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APPROVAL OF  
CARRANZA HAS  
BEEN RECEIVED

First Chief Satisfied With Main Points of Scott-Oregon Agreement As to Campaign Against Francisco Villa

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—General Carranza's approval of the Scott-Oregon agreement announced in news dispatches tonight, is expected to clear the way for more thorough cooperation between the American and Mexican troops in the campaign against Villa. It already has been approved by President Wilson.

Details of the agreement never have been made public, but it is understood to provide for more extensive use of the railroads by the American forces and to establish a definite understanding on many questions of officials here and in Mexico City have feared might lead to clashes between the Americans and the Carranza soldiers. Report that a definite date had been set for withdrawal of General Pershing's expedition have been officially denied.

No official notification of General Carranza's decision had reached Washington late tonight and officials were in ignorance as to the minor points of the plan on which the first chief was reported as reserving agreement. No obstacle to an agreement is believed to have been interposed.

Negotiations for a formal protocol covering the subject of the expedition is expected here after the Scott-Oregon agreement has been ratified. While the latter deals with the military features it is thought necessary to work out diplomatic features through regular diplomatic channels. General Carranza's note of April 12 suggests that discussion of the withdrawal of the American forces be taken up suspended negotiations then in progress for a protocol. If these are to be resumed the ground will have to be gone over again in the light of the broader agreement.

Administration officials were elated at the success of Major House and his men in securing a Villa band, punishment it is expected, and coming off without any casualties. The dispatches were in many respects unimpaired in brilliancy. The fact that at least forty-two bandits were slain that the remainder were effectively scattered, and that a number of Carranza soldiers had proposed the agreement with the United States, were welcomed.

The official report from General Pershing telling of the fight was the only Mexican dispatch made public today at the war department.

**Carranza Approves**  
EL PASO, May 6.—First Chief Carranza sent a message to General O'Connell tonight informing the Mexican minister of war that he had found the agreement with the United States satisfactory with the exception of a few minor points. It is now believed that the final conference will be held tomorrow when the protocol will be signed. General Jacinto Trevino, commander of the department of the northeast of Mexico, departed for his home in Torreon tonight.

The Alvarado Mining and Milling company, which operate in the neighborhood of Pinal, have arranged to start men and supplies south next Tuesday to resume working their properties, a move they hardly would make if they were not assured of tranquil conditions.

General Jacinto Trevino, adviser to General Obregon and commander of the

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SEEKING MEN WHO SHIPPED  
MUNITIONS ACROSS TO MEXICO

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 6.—Government officers are searching for two men, one an American and the other a Mexican, who are believed to be implicated in the shipment of large quantities of munitions from this country to Mexico. While admitting they are investigating munitions shipments of large proportions to forces other than those of the de facto government of Mexico, the officers have refused to say to whom the shipments have been consigned, although rumor in Mexican circles has been that the Diaz revolutionary movement in southern Mexico has been the cause of the large movement of ammunition and rifles.

Between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition and about 5,000 rifles already have been shipped, according to reliable information, says that other large shipments are in course of preparation. The orders have been placed by alleged agents of the revolutionary movement in the United States, co-operating with other representatives in Mexico. According to information in the hands of federal officers, it appears that large shipments of munitions have been moving in small lots for many weeks through various border points on the Gulf of Mexico in Louisiana and Texas. A large amount of telegraphic evidence is said to have revealed the identity of the two men in Texas who have been engineering the deals for arms and ammunition for use in Mexico, and it is indicated that other men have been involved.

Oregon, chartered to the German firm of Lingus and company, of Mazatlan, Mazatlan, Mex. May 6.—(By radio to San Diego, Cal.) The British Cruiser Rainbow brought the three masted auxiliary schooner Leonora to a position off Mazatlan outside the three mile limit today as a prize and, after landing the passengers and crew of the sailing vessel, with the exception of the captain and passer, all of whom were Mexicans, stood off to the westward with her prize in tow.

According to the Leonora's passengers, the capture was effected on May 3 off Cape Corrientes. About a week ago the Rainbow captured a prize in the Gulf of California the power schooner

POLICEMAN SHOT  
IN FAKE HOLDUP

NEW YORK, May 6.—In front of the grand stand on Fifth Avenue where 2,000 spectators were watching a demonstration of police methods in connection with the annual police parade today, a police officer, who was playing the part of a highwayman in a hold up scene, was shot in the head by a detective, who apparently thought that the holdup was real. The supposed highwayman, Christopher Reilly, after snatching a hand bag from a police matron, who was playing the part of a shopper, had been pursued by patrolmen and police dogs and surrounded. While the police were pretending to overpower him, the detective rushed in and fired at Reilly, the bullet passing through his chin and neck. The detective was arrested and the wounded policeman was removed to a hospital.

SINN FEINERS  
HELD ON FACTS  
NOT SUSPICION

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

DUBLIN, Friday May 6.—(Via London May 6.)—Justice is being dealt to the Sinn Feiners on the facts proved by irrefragable testimony regarding their active participation in the recent rebellion. Suspicion is not enough for a court martial to condemn a man and vengeance for the killing of soldiers or the destruction of property does not enter the minds of the military judges. There is no "dragging to death" of the rebels.

The Associated Press today obtained first hand information of the entire system of charge, evidence, trial and sentence in the case of the men captured during the fighting or who surrendered after the collapse of the rising. As soon as a rebel falls into the hands of the authorities his identity is established and the evidence is recorded of the circumstances in which he was acting. The reports of officers and soldiers concerned in the capture are written down. The prisoner is placed in confinement. Then a preliminary inquiry is held and a charge is drawn up.

The next process is the formation of a field general court martial, of which three are sitting to dispose of cases rapidly. Each court is composed of three superior army officers. Only one of the nine judges participates in the suppression of the rebellion so it cannot be alleged that the officers acting as judges will bring prejudices to bear arising from their personal feelings.

Before the prisoner is brought before the court the charge against him is read in full in order that the accused may prepare to defend himself when facing the judges. He has no legal defenders but should be permitted to call witnesses the court immediately calls them to testify in complete freedom.

The court sits in a barrack room, unadorned by the usual trappings of ceremonial of the usual civil courts. The first proceeding is the reading of the charge. Then comes testimony for the prosecution after which the prisoner pleads in defense if he wishes or admits his guilt.

The judges then consider the facts, deliver judgment. Should sentence on a rebel as the supreme penalty of death as has been the case in a number of instances, the prisoner is asked whether there are any relatives or friends he would like to see. If so, they are immediately brought to his place of confinement. He also is permitted to have the services of a chaplain who remains with him until just before the sentence is carried out.

Meanwhile the judgment is held before Sir John Maxwell, the commander-in-chief in Ireland, for confirmation. General Maxwell is very humane but he has a strong will combined with a judicial mind and a strict sense of duty to his country. He never has failed to persevere in evidence himself before putting the final seal on a sentence, but then he decides quickly. He is inclined to leniency in cases where the facts permit him to exercise it as is shown by a number of instances since the trials of the rebels commenced.

The confirmed judgment is promulgated by an army officer and the following morning the condemned prisoner is shot. The execution is carried out in the same way as in the field. The prisoner is blindfolded and placed in front of a firing squad, whose first volley is always fatal.

**CARUSO SAILS**  
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
NEW YORK, May 6.—Enrico Caruso, the tenor, sailed today on the steamer Espagnole for Italy by way of France. Before sailing the singer said he expected to return to New York in November if he is not called upon to serve in the Italian army.

**CONFESSES TO SWINDLE**  
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
TACOMA, Wash., May 6.—J. A. Young, a prisoner of many aliases, confessed today, according to the police, that since 1914 he had swindled Pacific coast grain dealers out of \$112,500, most of which was lost afterward in promotion schemes.

BELIEVE BREAK HAS BEEN  
AVERTED PENDING EVIDENCE  
OF GOOD FAITH OF GERMANY

Inconsistencies Of Reply  
Shown By Lord Robert Cecil

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, May 6.—Declining to comment on the purely American-German questions involved in the German reply to the American note on submarine warfare, Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war trade, and parliamentary under-secretary for foreign affairs, in behalf of the foreign office, gave the Associated Press today a statement dealing with the charges against Great Britain and Germany's avowed desire for peace. The statement follows:

"The reply of the German government to the American note of April 29, respecting submarine warfare, is not a communication upon which any general comment can properly be made in this country, as the questions at issue concern the United States and Germany, and any interference by a third party would be presumptuous."

"Since, however, the German note contains certain misstatements of fact respecting the actions of Great Britain the following observations may not be thought out of place. The German government states that they have, so far as is possible, instituted a far-reaching restraint upon the use of the submarine when solely in consideration of neutral interests and in spite of the fact that these restrictions were necessarily of advantage to Germany's enemies."

"It is alleged that no such consideration ever has been shown to neutral life. Great Britain maintains that they are in accord with the principles of international law and is prepared to make good that claim. They can surely compare favorably so far as consideration to neutrals is concerned, with a policy whose fruits are seen in tragedies of the Lusitania, the Arabic and the Sussex."

"The Germans maintain that it was owing to the illegal conduct of the British warfare that Germany was forced to resort to her submarine campaign. This is not the first time that the Germans have attempted to justify their submarine warfare on the ground that it is a measure of reprisal against the action of the British government in cutting off supplies from Germany. The following lists of incidents, in chronological order, should suffice to dispose of this plea."

September, 1914—Dutch vessel Maria from California for Dublin and Belfast, with cargo of grain for the civil population, sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe.

October 28, 1914—The Admiral Ganteaume, with 2,000 unarmed refugees, sunk by a German submarine.

December, 1914—Admiral von Thier

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pitifully shadowed adoption of submarine campaign.

January 27, 1915—American ship William P. Frye, with wheat from Seattle for Queenstown, sunk by German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm.

(Note: The William P. Frye was sunk by the Prince Eitel Friedrich, according to the records. On February 1, 1915—Declaration by the German government of their intention to institute a general submarine blockade of Great Britain and Ireland, with the avowed purpose of cutting off all supplies from these islands. This blockade was put into effect officially February 18, although as a matter of fact a merchant ship had been sunk by a German submarine at the end of January.

It was not until March 12, 1915, that the present measures against German trade were put in force by Great Britain. Before the enforcement of these measures, the Germans had destroyed cargoes of foodstuffs coming to the civilian population of this country, had declared their intention of instituting a system of submarine warfare and had actually submerged vessels without warning.

"As for their pretended tenderness for non-combatants, their slaughter of old men, children, women and girls in Belgium and northern France, not to speak of the unreported proceedings of their honored allies in Armenia, forever prevents them from being heard in such a cause."

"The German government speaks of many millions of women and children, who according to the avowed intention of the British government, are to be starved, and who, by their sufferings, shall force the victorious armies of the central powers to lay down their arms."

"In this connection it is interesting to remember that at the beginning of last month the German chancellor made the following remarks in the Reichstag:

"I can understand that in 1915 the enemy would not give up hope of starving Germany, but I cannot understand why cool heads can cling to it after the experience of 1915. Our enemies forget that, thanks to the organizing powers of the whole nation, Germany is equal to the task of the distribution of victuals. Our stocks of bread and grain will not only be sufficient, but will leave a large reserve with which to begin the new year. We have not run short of anything in the past, nor shall we run short of anything in the future."

"There is a curious contradiction between this statement and the present appeal on behalf of starving women and children. However, presenting that the statement of the chancellor in the Reichstag was un-

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GERMANS RESUME OFFENSIVE AT VERDUN  
AND FRENCH EVACUATE SOME TRENCHES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

The Germans have resumed the offensive in the Verdun region.

Paris reports a bombardment of unprecedented violence in the vicinity of Hill No. 304, northwest of the fortress. Reason of which the French were forced to evacuate some of their trenches on the northern slope of the hill. The Germans, however, were unable to advance because of the French barrier of fire and were checked in attacks to the west and northwest of the hill.

Berlin's account of the fighting northwest of Verdun describes it as proceeding successfully for the Germans. According to German headquarters, the French met with something of an aerial disaster when a large number of their captive balloons broke loose during a sudden storm and fifteen of them were captured by the Germans.

Conditions are comparatively quiet on the eastern front, the only operation of note being reported by Vienna in the driving of the Russians from a wood to the southwest of Olyka. Activity also seems to have slackened on the Austro-Italian front. The chief happening, according to the Vienna war office, was the expulsion of the Italians from Salient trenches near Luzerna.

Constantinople has reports of an uprising in Sudan which emanated from Darfour, with troops and some cavalry are said to be marching against the British in the northern Sudan, who are in retreat toward the Nile.

A successful Italian air raid on Durrës, in Albania, is reported from Rome, and Vienna announces a similar attack by Austrian airmen on Aviano, which is held by the Italians. Austrian aeroplanes also have conducted a destructive attack on Brindisi, the machines of their return trip standing fire from the Italian armored cruiser

Marco Polo, and counteracting by attacking with machine gun fire the crew of the warship crowded on the deck.

**French Evacuate Trenches**  
PARIS, May 6.—The French evacuated part of their trenches on the northern slope of Hill 304 on the Verdun front west of the Meuse as the result of an unusually violent bombardment by heavy German guns.

The war office statement of this afternoon says, however, that all efforts of the German to advance were checked by French guns and that a fresh division of troops, which the Germans brought into action sustained great losses.

Attacks north and northwest of Hill 304 were repulsed at the point of the bayonet.

**Hungarian Statement**  
BRISLIN, May 6.—(By Wireless to Saville)—An official statement given out at the Austro-Hungarian admiralty

in Vienna under date of May 5 says: "Austro-Hungarian naval aeroplanes on May 4 bombarded Aviano in the morning and Brindisi in the afternoon. The Aviano batteries, the port establishments and the aeronautical station were several times effectively hit."

"At Brindisi, full hits were noticed on railroad trains, station buildings, magazines, and the arsenals and docks in a group of torpedo boat destroyers. Several bombs exploded in the town."

"Enemy aeroplanes ascended for defense, but were immediately driven off."

"On the return trip fire was encountered from the Marco Polo (Italian armored cruiser). The crew, standing crowded on the decks, was effectively attacked with a machine gun."

"In spite of a violent defense fire, all the Austro-Hungarian aeroplanes returned safely from Aviano and Brindisi."

Official Text of German Note is Laid Before President Wilson and Compared With Unofficial Version

NOT BE ACCEPTED UNCONDITIONALLY

Disappointment is Indicated Over Certain Features Which High Officials Believe Cannot be Accepted Unconditionally by U. S.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The probability that a diplomatic break with Germany has been averted, at least temporarily, was strengthened today when the official text of the German note, laid before President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, was found to be almost identical with the unofficial version sent to the United States in the press dispatches.

Officials said that should the official text bear out the unofficial versions they thought it improbable diplomatic relations would have to be severed, unless there should be further attacks upon merchant ships in violation of the new pledges given.

Disappointment has been indicated, however, over certain features of the German reply and some high officials believe that it at least cannot be accepted unconditionally. The president and Secretary Lansing studied the text carefully today, going very minutely over the phraseology and shades of meaning that might be attached to various expressions.

Opinion as to whether the note requires an answer seems divided. Division rests with the president, and until he has made up his mind, it is unlikely that an official expression of opinion will be forthcoming. So far he has not indicated to anyone his final judgment in the matter.

It is entirely possible that no reply will be sent for the president at least and that the president will maintain complete silence for a time allowing Germany to demonstrate on her own behalf the good faith of her intention to carry out the policy indicated in her new orders to submarine commanders.

Although the president realizes that the promises given are the cardinal elements of the note, he is understood to be displeased over the language used and the conditions apparently attached.

Should the note be accepted as satisfactory and a reply sent, it is expected to take the form of a notification to Germany that the United States has decided not to sever diplomatic relations as long as the new submarine orders remain and are observed.

Several members of the cabinet were in Washington today and Secretary Lansing left tonight to spend the week end at Annapolis, taking with

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